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**TRENDS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOUTHEAST ASIA REGIONAL  
INTEGRATION PROCESSES IN THE 2010-2020S**

Specialty 5.5.4. International Relations, Global and Regional Studies

**Abstract of the dissertation**

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## **Relevance of the topic of the dissertation research**

The achievement of indicators, for the most part, of each Sustainable Development Goal has been postponed. Our world needs political and socio-economic transformations. We are on the threshold of global changes, the main reason for future changes in the Asia-Pacific region (APR) is the conflict between the West and China. Regions are the basis of the structure of world politics, nation states in the 21st century seek to solve problems and combat global challenges through various forms of regional cooperation, including regional integration institutions, hence the main provisions of the relevance of the dissertation research:

- today the main multilateral regional integration institution of Southeast Asia (SEA), the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) SEA is becoming a platform for the growing competitive interaction in the Asia-Pacific region between the People's Republic of China (PRC) and the United States of America (USA);

- since the first half of the 2010s. some ASEAN countries, such as Indonesia and Singapore, are beginning to look for their place in the changing strategic landscape of the Asia-Pacific region; in 2019, all ASEAN countries adopted the ASEAN Outlook on Indo-Pacific, updating the role of ASEAN in a new space where the Asia-Pacific region and the Indian Ocean region are closely integrated and interconnected; ASEAN is rethinking the boundaries within which regional institutions in Southeast Asia would like to influence the agenda;

- the concept of the Indo-Pacific region (IPR) is aimed not only at balancing or containing the growing military and economic influence of China; the United States in the IPR offers an alternative idea - that in Asia, the Belt and Road may not be alone; however, today the IPR regionalization agenda is focused on finding a new balance of power in the changing strategic landscape of the Asia-Pacific region;

- having accepted the idea of the IPR, the ASEAN countries accepted for themselves the conditions of global competition between China and the USA, and already today the processes of regional integration in Southeast Asia are beginning to experience challenges from the processes of regionalization in the IPR.

Thus, the assessment and forecasts of the impact of the regionalization of the IPR on the regional integration of Southeast Asia, including in the context of new IPR institutions (Indo-Pacific Economic Framework (IPEF), mini-lateral security institutions (QUAD, AUKUS)), today are becoming a new urgent task for researchers of political problems of international relations, global and regional development.

### **The degree of scientific development of the problem**

Regions act as the foundation and driving force of world politics and constitute one of the most controversial features of the modern system of international relations, therefore the issues of the region (regionalism, regional integration and regionalization) remain relevant for political scientists, economists, historians. In this regard, it is necessary to note the significant contribution of such authors as M. Beeson, P. Katzenstein, F. Soderbaum, R. Gilpin, L. L. Martin, B. A. Simmons, R. O. Keohane, A. Acharya, E. B. Haas.

Of great value in the theoretical understanding of the influence of the processes of regionalization of the IPR on the regionalism of Southeast Asia is the discussion between representatives of the theories of federalism and functionalism (as well as neofederalism and neofunctionalism). ASEAN has never sought to follow one path in its institutional development, the foundations of regional integration in Southeast Asia were laid at the height of the bipolar system of international relations, the ASEAN countries had only one reference point for integration construction, Europe, and there was only one task - to prevent the destructive influence of the confrontation between the USSR and the USA (the West) on the region, then it seemed that a community (federalism) should be built. By the 1980s, ASEAN regional integration began to focus increasingly on ensuring economic growth, for which it was necessary to create relevant and competitive institutions that promote development, stimulate trade and attract capital, and partly contribute to the construction of their regional chains of added value and technology (functionalism). The modern construction of regional integration in Southeast Asia is based on three "pillars of ASEAN", institutions

on which the "ASEAN Community" is built (and here we simultaneously return to the theoretical focus of both functionalism and federalism).

ASEAN's eclecticism in matters of institutional development of regional integration itself explains the need to involve works by authors of different schools. Therefore, the works of the following researchers are of great importance in the theoretical basis of this dissertation: J. H. Mittelman, D. Mitrani, E. Hurrell, N. D. Palmer and B. Hettne. The works of these authors also allow us to answer the question of whether the processes of regional construction of the Indo-Pacific region are regionalism or regionalization.

We define the processes in the Indo-Pacific region as regionalization, and regional integration in Southeast Asia as regionalism; here we ask the question of the nature of the influence of the regionalization of the Indo-Pacific region on the regionalism of Southeast Asia. Thanks to K. Deutsch we know that the processes of regionalization are measurable, so it seems that the choice of the next layer of scientific literature, which became the methodological basis of our dissertation research, is more than clear.

How and what can we calculate, how should we compare it, how can we establish whether the regional integration policy of Southeast Asia is effective, on the basis of what data is it possible to predict the impact of the regionalization of the IPR on Southeast Asia? Here it is important to note the merit in solving these issues of domestic researchers: E. Vinokurov, A. Libman, N. Maksimchuk, E. Moldabekov and their colleagues from the Eurasian Development Bank (EDB) - however, we should not forget the contribution of F. Monfort, F. de Lomberg, H. Ha and S. Pak.

Knowing the modern architecture of regional integration in Southeast Asia, as well as its goal (ensuring fair economic growth and reducing the impact of the security dilemma in Southeast Asia); knowing that we can assess its change in the medium term, in accordance with the "pillars of ASEAN" (ASEAN Economic Community and ASEAN Political Security Community, in this sense the "measurability" of the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community remains debatable for us), we attracted various practice-oriented scientific research.

Of particular importance for this dissertation research are the findings of the following economists: J. Viner, F. Monfort (regional economic integration and convergence), J. Pelkmans, M. N. Jovanovic, K. Ishikawa (regional economic integration in Southeast Asian countries, its stages and disproportions in the development of Southeast Asian countries), S. Hamanaka (the latter's study is devoted to studying the influence of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP)), A. A. Rogozhin, E. A. Kanaev (economic relations with Southeast Asian countries).

B. Buzan, O. Waver, J. de Ville, A. Collins, J. Miller, S. Simon, H. Katsumata, A. Acharya, V. I. Regnovsky, I. Yu. Okunev and V. V. Vinogradov devoted their works to the study of issues of the structures of regional security complexes and security issues, including in Southeast Asia.

Among the political scientists who studied in their works the aspects of the influence of the concept of the IPR, the issues of the balance of interests of the participants in the IPR, existing regional projects and established forms of interstate cooperation, it is impossible not to mention the works of the following authors: F. Haiduk, G. Wacker, J. Wilson, R. Medcalf, T. Lee-Brown, L. A. Andronova, N. B. Lebedeva, A. V. Kortunov, I. A. Istomin, T. Doyle and D. Ramli, K. S. Kablukov, A. A. Zaballa, E. A. Penkova, M. S. Fiveiskaya, A. S. Korolev, E. A. Martynova, F. N. Yurlov. The involvement of the works of these authors was due to the search for what was new or, conversely, similar proposed by ASEAN in its Indo-Pacific Outlook 2019. However, we believe that existing studies focus on the analysis of the approaches of Australia, Japan, India, the United States and largely do not take into account the ASEAN vision for the Indo-Pacific that was formed in the late 2010s.

It should also be noted that a significant contribution to the multi-aspect study of the modern features and problems of ASEAN has been made by domestic researchers, for example, E. V. Koldunova, A. S. Korolev, E. A. Andreeva (expanded formats of ASEAN cooperation), D. V. Mosyakov, I. Mishin, S. A. Melnichuk (the problem of the South China Sea), A. V. Vladimirovna, S. S. Goreslavsky,

E. S. Martynova (ASEAN-Russia relations), and others. The works of these researchers have allowed not only to expand the theoretical framework of the study, but also to enrich it with some characteristic examples from the policies of Southeast Asian countries.

At the same time, we believe that existing studies do not fully reflect the multi-aspect nature of the current stage of regional integration processes in Southeast Asia, namely in the context of the implementation of the IPR concept by ASEAN countries. Therefore, this dissertation research is devoted to determining the main trends in the development of regional integration processes in Southeast Asia in the 2010-2020s and identifying the medium-term influence of the IPR institutions on the ASEAN regional institutions in the second half of the 2020s.

The **object** of this dissertation research is the regional integration processes of Southeast Asia in the 2010-2020s.

The **subject** of the dissertation research can be defined as follows: the impact of the processes of regionalization of the IPR on the regional integration processes of Southeast Asia in the 2010-2020s.

The **purpose** of this dissertation is to determine the impact of the regionalization of the IPR processes on the main trends in the development of regional integration processes in Southeast Asia in the second half of the 2010s and the first half of the 2020s in the areas of regional security and economics.

To achieve the goal of this study, it is necessary to solve the following **tasks**:

1) to determine the main approaches to the study of regionalism and regionalization in modern political science, as well as to determine the differences between "regionalism" and "regionalization";

2) to establish the approaches used in assessing the effectiveness of regional integration institutions, as well as the indicators;

3) to compare concepts and strategies for the IPR (using Australia, Japan, the USA, Canada and ASEAN as examples);

4) to determine some features of the development of trends in regional integration processes in Southeast Asia in the second half of the 2010s and the first half of the 2020s. in the areas of regional security and economics, namely:

4.1) to outline the development trends of the regional security complex of Southeast Asia in the 2020s in the context of the newly created institutions of the Indo-Pacific region (Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (QUAD), AUKUS);

4.2) to assess the prospects for the participation of ASEAN countries in the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework (IPEF);

4.3) to determine the prospects for maintaining the effect of regional economic convergence in ASEAN countries in the 2020s in the context of IPEF;

5) to identify some promising forms of interregional cooperation between the Russian Federation and ASEAN countries in the Indo-Pacific region.

**The theoretical and methodological foundations of the study** are determined by modern trends in political science. The theoretical basis of the study is the works of Russian and foreign researchers, the main provisions of which can be attributed both to the paradigm of neorealism (for example, D. V. Mosyakov, V. I. Regnovsky, A. V. Kortunov, M. J. Greco, M. Beeson, etc.) and to the paradigm of neoliberalism (for example, L. Fawcett, B. Hettne, E. Hurrell, E. B. Haas, L. L. Martin and B. A. Simmons, etc.), however, taking into account the certain discursive nature of the manifestation of the construction of IPR through speeches, concepts and strategies, we partly relied on the constructivist theoretical premises of international relations research (for example, A. Acharya, F. Soderbaum, A. Collins, F. Hajduk, etc.).

The main ontological problem of this dissertation research is to find an answer to the question of how the trends of Southeast Asian regionalism, manifested through material institutions, ASEAN and the regional architecture created on its basis, are changing due to the regionalization of the IPR. The modern era of international relations has a pronounced regional flavor, regions today form the world order (M. Beeson, P. Katzenstein, L. Fossett), while regionalism itself has become

multidimensional and includes issues of both economics and politics, and identity (N.D. Palmer, B. Hettne, E. Hurrell, A. Acharya).

Using the results of the scientific discussion between representatives of various areas of research on regionalism and regionalization (for example, theories of federalism, functionalism, approaches to the "new" regionalism), we prove that the "order" for Indo-Pacific regionalization occurs "from the bottom up" – from the regional to the global level, where the most important trend is manifested today, the conflict between China and the West, while we know that Southeast Asia is more closely connected to the global level than other Asian regions (B. Buzan, O. Waver), accordingly, it is in Southeast Asia, if Indo-Pacific regionalization is important, its influence will manifest itself first of all, which, of course, will affect the effectiveness of ASEAN regional institutions.

Now a number of epistemological problems arise, solved in the dissertation research: how will we search for and interpret such an influence of the regionalization of the Indo-Pacific region on the regionalism of Southeast Asia. Since the modern institutional development of ASEAN is essentially multi-layered and does not pursue one ultimate goal from the point of view of goal-setting, we propose not to be guided by one of the existing approaches, but to use them in accordance with the “pillars of ASEAN”.

To solve epistemological problems, approaches of political science research were used. The theory of the regional security complex of the Copenhagen School (B. Buzan, O. Waver, J. de Wilde) allowed to identify aspects of the influence of the regionalization of the IPR on the regionalism of Southeast Asia, since the regional security complex manifests itself through the border, anarchic environment and polarity of international relations, what we are looking for is the border of the IPR and the tasks of Southeast Asia in the IPR, as well as the change in the parameters of the balance of power in the region. Also important for us are approaches aimed at studying regional economic integration and describing the features of its specific stages (B. Balassa, J. Pelkmans, etc.), determining the current stage and prerequisites for the transition to the next allows us to say how the regional



economic integration of Southeast Asia can change taking into account the regionalization of the IPR.

The methodological basis of this dissertation research is based on general scientific methods (system analysis, comparative analysis method, forecasting).

The system analysis allowed us to approach the subject of the study in a comprehensive and multi-faceted manner, as well as to identify the relationships and interdependencies between the phenomena under study, which, in turn, allowed us to establish the nature and influence of the newly created institutions within the framework of the regionalization of the IPR on the existing ASEAN regional institutions that determine the integration development in Southeast Asia.

The comparative analysis method and the problem-chronological method, as expected, turned out to be useful in assessing and systematizing the strategies, concepts and institutions (formal / informal) of the IPR. The corresponding manifestations of the IPR are formal and fixed in nature (in speeches, in documents, etc.), and accordingly, they can be compared. The study compares the prerequisites, mechanisms, institutions and goals proposed by Japan, Australia, the United States, India, Canada and ASEAN within the framework of the regionalization of the Indo-Pacific region, which made it possible to establish the main objective of the ASEAN Indo-Pacific Outlook 2019 - to make participation in the policy of containing China (regionalization of the Indo-Pacific region) available not only to developed and democratic countries.

Mathematical methods of statistical processing, including modern methods of data analysis (logistic regression method and ARIMA methodology) were of great importance in confirming the hypotheses of this dissertation research.

The ARIMA methodology is used to determine the forecast values of GDP, GDP per capita and military expenditure of ASEAN countries. Logistic regression is used to assess the likelihood of ASEAN countries participating in IPEF.

The greatest significance as a methodological basis for the study is the work of domestic authors, specialists from the Eurasian Development Bank (EDB), researchers from Moscow State Institute of International Relations. It should be noted

that for the purposes of this dissertation research, already tested methods and groups of indicators (and (or) indicators) are used, in particular, those used in the EDB, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), Moscow State Institute of International Relations and the European Commission.

The **empirical basis of the study** consists of the following categories of documents, materials and data:

**normative and legal**, which can be separately divided into the following groups:  
fundamental and working documents of ASEAN (Bangkok Declaration of 1967, ASEAN Charter of 2007), ASEAN Indo-Pacific Outlook 2019, ASEAN Master Plan for Interdependence 2025, ASEAN Economic Community 2025 (Roadmap for the ASEAN Community 2009-2015 (2009));

documents, concepts and strategies, statements by officials of the countries participating in the Indo-Pacific process (Japan: National Security Strategy of Japan, National Defense Program Guide, Free and Open Indo-Pacific Strategy 2016, Diplomatic Blue Book 2017; Australia: Australian Government White Paper “Australia in the Asian Century” 2012, Security White Paper 2013, Security White Paper 2016 and Foreign Policy White Paper 2017; USA: US National Security Strategies for 2006, 2017, US Indo-Pacific Strategy 2022, Canada Indo-Pacific Strategy 2022), as well as numerous statements and speeches by officials of the PRC, as well as Japan, Australia and the United States, including within the framework of the Trilateral strategic dialogue, the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (QUAD), etc.;

documents on mega-trade deals in the Asia-Pacific region (Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP): guiding principles and objectives for the RCEP negotiations in 2019, text of the RCEP agreement; Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership: text of the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership);

decrees and acts of the Russian Federation (Foreign Policy Concept of the Russian Federation 2023, Comprehensive Action Plan for the Implementation of the Strategic Partnership between the Russian Federation and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (2021-2025));

**materials from websites of international organizations, news websites and electronic newspapers (magazines):** ASEAN website, Eurasian Economic Commission website, Russia-ASEAN Business Council website, EAS forum website, websites and/or portals of the Russian International Affairs Council, TASS, RIA Novosti, Hanoi Times, International Business Times, China Daily, BBC, South China Morning Post, Reuters, The New York Times, The Diplomat, The Japan Times, The Hindu, Philippine News Agency, The Foreign Policy, Nikkei Asian Review, The Straits Times, The Strategist, Financial Review, Defence News, Global Times, Xinhua, etc.;

**statistical data used in the study:** data from the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI Military Expenditure Database), the World Bank (World Bank Open Data and Tcdata360), as well as data from ASEAN itself (ASEAN Stats Data).

The forecast results obtained within the framework of this dissertation research are verified with the forecasts presented in the materials of the European Commission, RAND, Lowy Institute, and the Asian Development Bank.

The **novelty of this study** is determined by the following provisions:

- the author's concept is proposed, in which the processes of formation of the IPR are substantiated as processes of regionalization. The initiative to create the IPR comes mainly from the United States and its allied countries in East, South, Southeast Asia and Oceania. The implementation of the IPR initiative still remains at the level of government actions and does not affect the issues of formal integration. Newly created IPR institutions negatively affect the existing institutional structure of Southeast Asia, in particular, the achievement of the goals of regional integration, improving the welfare of citizens and ensuring regional security, which ASEAN faces.

- forecasts of regional integration development in Southeast Asia for the period up to 2030 are presented using modern data analysis methods. The results of the study showed that military spending continues to grow in the region, indicating a declining level of trust between countries, which is happening against the backdrop of the absence of a pan-regional security structure and the degradation of existing

security structures and mechanisms. The emergence of competing structures in the IPR exacerbates the situation. In addition, the process of catch-up development is slowing down in the least developed countries of the region, which increases the disproportion in the level of development of the Southeast Asian countries. This trend may become even more pronounced in the context of new economic institutions in the IPR.

- promising areas of interregional cooperation between the Russian Federation and ASEAN countries have been developed and proposed. The areas of cooperation proposed in the dissertation will allow the Russian Federation to contribute to the preservation of a polycentric regional system in the Asia-Pacific region, taking into account the medium-term interests of the Southeast Asian countries themselves in the context of the implementation of the IPR concept by the latter.

Thus, regarding the scientific significance of this dissertation research, we can note the following:

– firstly, we enrich the scientific discussion devoted to "regionalism" and "regionalization" through the analysis of the latest and forecast data on the state of regional integration development in Southeast Asia in the areas of security and economy, we assess the impact of the processes of regionalization of the IPR on the regional integration processes of Southeast Asia in the period from the late 2010s to the late 2020s. Within the framework of this study, for the first time, a characteristic of the processes of constructing the IPR is given from the point of view of such a scientific discussion, while the processes in the IPR are characterized by us unambiguously and precisely as processes of regionalization, such a characterization of the processes under discussion became possible only in the context of the contradictions that have manifested themselves in Southeast Asia (within the framework of the conditions of competition between the United States and China in Asia, on the one hand, and the interests and goals of ASEAN, on the other);

– secondly, using the example of ASEAN, we propose a multi-aspect scheme for analyzing and constructing forecasts for regional integration processes, as well as an example of interpreting the results of assessing their effectiveness, based

on modern mathematical methods of statistical processing. At the same time, we certainly note that our approach is based on proven methods and methodologies used in the EDB, IBRD, and the European Commission. However, the methods and methodologies we applied were used in a comprehensive manner in accordance with the institutions (“pillars”) of ASEAN regional integration development, which made it possible to give a multilateral assessment of the regional integration development of Southeast Asia in the 2030 horizon. The dissertation contains both the results of the study for Southeast Asia and a number of other IPR/APR countries, and detailed descriptions of the calculations, including the program code in the Python programming language, which allows us to use our developments in other scientific studies by other authors (including in other regions);

– thirdly, for the first time in the scientific literature we disclose and give an assessment of the influence of newly created IPR institutions on the achievement of ASEAN goals of a regional integration institution (ensuring fair economic development in the region and leveling the dilemma of regional security of Southeast Asia in relations with China over the South China Sea), while we, using scientific approaches and theories, argue primarily the negative content of the influence of the IPR concept proposed by the US on the effectiveness of ASEAN regional institutions, which allowed us to propose some new forms of implementation by the Russian Federation of its foreign policy interests (including within the framework of the “integration of integrations” along the ASEAN-EAEU-SCO line).

#### **The main provisions submitted for defense:**

1. The regional institutions of the Indo-Pacific region do not establish or change the regional order in Asia. They emerged to advance US interests and form a mechanism for containing the military and economic power of the PRC. This mechanism includes both formal and informal mini-lateral cooperation of small and medium powers that fear the further growth of the PRC.

2. The ASEAN countries are actively implementing the concept of the Indo-Pacific region, which may lead to the erosion of the “ASEAN-centricity”

of regional institutions in the Asia-Pacific region and a decrease in the effectiveness of ASEAN in achieving the goals of a regional integration institution, including ensuring equitable economic development and leveling the regional security dilemma in Southeast Asia in relations with China on the South China Sea issue.

3. The balance of power with China is becoming more relevant in the context of regional security in Southeast Asia. This encourages ASEAN countries to more actively participate in regional security institutions in the Indo-Pacific region to maintain US involvement in the region's problems. The US, in turn, seeks to involve ASEAN countries in containing China's military and naval power, which leads to a predictable increase in military spending. The inclusion of ASEAN countries in the system of containing China's military power has a negative impact on the effectiveness of ASEAN's diplomatic mechanisms for resolving existing disputes with China in the South China Sea due to the ever-decreasing level of trust in the region, which is occurring against the backdrop of rising military spending and the absence of a pan-regional (for Asia Pacific/Indo-Pacific) security structure.

4. There is also a downward trend in the real economic convergence effect for poor Southeast Asian countries for the period up to 2030. The US initiative on IPEF is aimed at excluding and economically isolating China. The agenda of this initiative will not address the development issues of the least developed countries in Southeast Asia, since they do not meet US requirements in the field of digital economy, technology, decarbonization and labor standards. Uneven participation of Southeast Asian countries in IPEF may increase the income gap between poor and more developed ASEAN countries. This will negatively affect the economic growth rate of the least developed countries in Southeast Asia. (the effect of regional economic convergence).

5. Maintaining the “ASEAN-centricity” of the regional architecture of Southeast Asia meets the foreign policy interests of the Russian Federation, especially in the context of the formation of a polycentric system in the Asia-Pacific region. Given the growing strategic cooperation between Russia and China, as well as ASEAN’s desire to interact through multilateral institutions, the “integration

of integrations” between ASEAN, the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU), and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) appears to be the most promising form of interregional cooperation that meets the needs of regional players. In particular, it can help reduce the negative consequences of the regionalization of the IPR for ASEAN.

The **theoretical and practical significance** of this dissertation research lies in the development of existing approaches to political analysis of the problems of integration processes in the context of the global conflict between the West and China using the example of regional cooperation and integration processes in Southeast Asia.

This dissertation research specifies general theoretical ideas about the development of regional cooperation and integration processes in Southeast Asia, paying closer attention to individual methodological aspects of integration analysis in Southeast Asia, namely, the theory of regional security complex and theories of regional economic integration using modern approaches and methods of data analysis.

This study also identifies the contradictions inherent in the processes of IPR regionalization, and identifies and evaluates the impact of newly created IPR institutions on the effectiveness of ASEAN.

The results of this study enrich the discussion related to "regionalism" and "regionalization", the work offers the author's interpretation of these concepts in the context of the regionalization of IPR.

We believe that the results of the dissertation research and the methodology described in the work can be used for further scientific research in the field of studying the influence of global aspects (such as the conflict between the West and China) on regional or even subregional dynamics of international relations.

In addition, we believe it is equally important that the work presents a forecast, including all the initial and forecast data that we associate with the effectiveness of ASEAN institutional development in the 2030 horizon; they can also be used in other scientific studies.

The main provisions of the dissertation research can be introduced into the content of the educational program of higher education, and also taken into account in the development of training courses on the problems of regional cooperation and integration, in particular, in Southeast Asia, including within the framework of specialist or master's degree programs in the areas of "International Relations" or "Political Problems of International Relations, Global and Regional Development".

The proposed conclusions and generalizations can be used as scientific and practical analytical material in the activities of various state and integration organizations (SCO, EDB, Eurasian Economic Commission, etc.).

The results of the study can also be used in the practical activities of government organizations and specialized executive bodies of state power of the Russian Federation and the constituent entities of the Russian Federation (in particular, in the Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation), which carry out functions to develop the export potential of our country.

### **Testing of research results and publications**

The provisions of the dissertation were tested at various practical conferences and during discussions at a meeting of the Department of International Relations of the Faculty of International Relations and Political Research of the North-West Institute of Management of the Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration.

The results of the study were presented by the author at international and Russian conferences, including: scientific conferences "Topical Issues of International Political Geography" (St. Petersburg, Peter the Great St. Petersburg Polytechnic University, 2020), "Russia in the Global World. Problems of Global and Regional Development" ("Kosovo Readings", North-West Institute of Management RANEPA 2021, 2022, 2023).

The main content of the dissertation is reflected in 8 articles, including 5 in a publication included in the list of Russian peer-reviewed scientific journals, 1 in a publication included in Springer:



1. Titovich A. M. Regional Security Development Trends of the Malacca Strait Countries in the Context of the Indo-Pacific Region in 2020s // Administrative Consulting. - №7. Issue 1 (13). - P. 39 – 50;
2. Titovich A. M. The Discourse of the Republic of Singapore Foreign Policy Strategy in the Field of Ensuring Regional Security in the Second Half of the 2010s // Administrative Consulting. - 2020. - №6. Issue 1 (11). - P. 64 – 78;
3. Titovich A.M., Atnashev V.R. Integration Processes in South-East Asia in the context of development of the Indo-Pacific Region (2010-2020s) // Russia in the Global World. ISSN: 2304-9472, 14-15 (37-38). - P. 94-119;
4. Titovich A.M., Toropygin A.V. On the Application of Multidimensional Statistical Procedures in the Analysis of the Prospects for Cooperation between the EAEU and ASEAN. EURASIAN INTEGRATION: economics, law, politics. 2022;16(3):95-105. (In Russ.) <https://doi.org/10.22394/2073-2929-2022-03-95-105>;
5. Titovich A.M., Toropygin A.V. Extra-Regional Influence on the Development of Economic Integration in the ASEAN Region. EURASIAN INTEGRATION: economics, law, politics. 2023;17(3):129-139. (In Russ.) <https://doi.org/10.22394/2073-2929-2023-03-129-139>;
6. Titovich A.M. Some Trends in the Development of Regional Integration Processes in Southeast Asia in the 2020s. EURASIAN INTEGRATION: economics, law, politics. 2023;17(4):153-162. (In Russ.) <https://doi.org/10.22394/2073-2929-2023-04-153-162>;
7. Titovich, A.M. Canada-ASEAN Cooperation in the Indo-Pacific: Normalization of the Agenda or New Escalation? Russia in the Global World. 2024. Vol. 27. Iss. 3. P. 7–19. DOI: 10.48612/rg/RGW.27.3.1
8. Titovich A., Atnashev V. Development trends of the Strait of Malacca countries in the field of countering non-traditional threats to national security in the context of the Indo-Pacific region in 2010s, 2020s // Proceedings of Topical Issues in International Political Geography, Editors: Bolgov, R., Gladkiy, Y., Leete, A., Tsyb, A., Pogodin, S. (Eds.). - P. 178–196. DOI: 10.1007/978-3-030-78690-8\_17

The **structure of the dissertation research** is determined by the author's purpose and objectives. The dissertation work consists of a list of abbreviations and symbols, an introduction, three chapters (of 4, 2, 3 paragraphs respectively), a conclusion, a list of sources and references, including 380 titles, 4 appendices.

The total volume of the work was 259 pages (taking into account the list of sources and references, appendices).